A Virginia Curiosity. At Mount Eagle, about eight miles from Charlottesville, Albermarie County. Va., there is a large residence, on the windows of which from the outside can be seen the photograph of a man's head and shoulders, the head and shoulders of a woman and child, and in another pane of glass the distinct outlines of a cat. The theory is that the parties were looking through the windows at were looking through the windows at the river during a storm, and a flash of lightning photographed them indelibly on the glass, but it is not known who they were. The pictures cannot be seen from the inside, but that they can be plainly seen from the outside is vouched for by prominent citizens of Charlottesvilla.

Whether You Travel by Land or Son You need a medicinal safeguard. Changes of climate or temperature, brackish water, un-usual dist, draughts from open windows that surly fellow passengers will not close—all these breed allments against which the surest promedicinal fortifiers. Sea sickness, land nauses, are promptly counteracted by this agreeable corrective, which is also a capital defense against malaria, the effects of a tropical or chilly temperature, damp and exposure. Persons of sedentary pursuits, mill operatives, mariners, miners, engineers, frontiersmen, persom of every calling involving mental fatigue, excessive bodily effort, and liability to unhealthful influences of any sort, regard it as an iscomparable safeguard. Bilicusness, constipation dyspepsia, rhoumatism, sick headache and kidney troubles are effectually subdued by

While Chicago is securing the world for Toltec Temples, Egyptian pyramids and Roman coliseums (or do they call 'em coloseil in Chicago now?)—while she is rummaging around for ancient ruins, let her not overlook her ancient rival, poor old Saint Loosy.

JOHN SHIN, a tramp, was found nearly twice as many? I have thought for some frozen near Millersburg, Ohio, last winter, and taken to the infirmary, where care to plant them to the exclusion of bank and drew money enough to pay his oxpenses. He owns seventy-two acres of land, has \$4,000 in bank and owned Government bonds. He is worth \$75,000, kave not jumped at this conclusion as a size of the land. around. living for nothing.

Young married ladies find in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trusty friend and in the "Guide to Health and Etiquette" a book that answers all their

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE dealer in military costumes is

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

PITS.—All Pits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Mar-veilous cures. Treatise and \$150 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 84 arch St., Phila. Pa.



On the move -Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, portance of technical education for farmafter Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have done their work. Practical Farmer, are to be considered in the light of public servants in a great It's a healthy movement, too —a natural one. The organs are not forced into activity one day, to sink back into a worse state the next. They're cleansed and regulated-mildly and quietly, without wrenching or griping. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is all that's needed as a gentle laxative; three to four act as a catharthree to four act as a cathartic. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all de-rangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are

The Soap that Cleans Most

is Lenox.

promptly relieved and cured.

REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DE-

oting Seed Wheat - Tune Worm in Shoop-Needs of the Farmers-Mistakes

THE FARM.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

IIEN I first began growing wheat I ran my wheat through a mill, seeding it so as to

part of the lot. I notice particularly where this is and when the wheat is drawn to the barn, this is taken last and where this is and when the wheat is drawn to the barn, this is taken last and put by itself on top of the hay. Then it is thrashed first and my own seed saved from it. My soil is not uniform in quality. One could find spots yielding at the ity. One could find spots yielding at the ity. from it. My soil is not uniform in quality. One could find spots yielding at the rate of, say, from twenty-live up to lifty bushels per acre. Seldom is there a year, I think, when I can not pick out a half acre that will yield at the rate of from twenty to twenty-live bushels, or twice

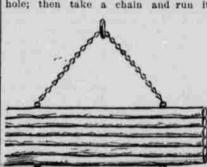
that amount per acre.

But, now, where does the plumpest wheat grow? Where do I find the largest berries? In the thin spots every time. Where do I find terries of large average size, and more or less shrunken some years? In the richest parts of the field, where the growth is great, and the crop more or less lodged. If we thrush the grain and mix it and then grade out the largest berries, we shall be likely to get most of our seed from the parts of the field that yielded the least. Is the plump individual berry the test one to sow, without regard to the condition under which it grew? This is what I would like to know for a certainty from a series of careful experiments. Prof. Plumb is just the man to find this out

I take the wheat from the best halfacre and run it through the fanning-mill in such a way as to take out merely the screenings-the very small and badly shrunken grains. In most seasons these would amount to one busier out or from twenty to forty. All grains of fair size are left in the seed. Perhaps you ask; Why not grade the wheat from the best half-acre? Well, which heads contained the largest grains—the small ones with a few kernels, or the longer ones that had he was cared for until the other day. the others. If it were practical to select being the laying-room; B, the feed-room. Then he asked the Superintendent to the best heads from the best half-acre, and C, the roosting-room. D D show; accompany him to Columbus The and then the best berries from them, I tramp, who is 80 years old, went to the would like to do so; but, as far as my but likes to hoard his money and tramp matter of theory, for it is the result of a good deal of observation, and still I pre-sume that nine farmers out of ten who go out to buy seed wheat would select fine, plump grain, from a field which had yielded twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre, rather than an inferior-looking article somewhat smaller and perhaps a SMITH-"I heard you lost fifty dollars is not lost. I know where it is. Green knew had vielded thirty-five or forty bushels per acre.

Cheap Clod Crusher.

hole; then take a chain and run it



it at the outside pieces, and the float is ready for business. You can hitch so as to work it straight or catering.—Practical Farmer.

The Needs of the Farmers

The enactment of a law by which a liberal increase of endowment is made to the agricultural colleges, is an evidence that Congress appreciates fully the immeasure. Their industry provides food and clothing for the people. It is the most important of all arts, and it is based upon scientific knowledge which is not afforded by ordinary means of educa-

It is an accepted principle of our free and liberal Government that the educa-tion of the young is a public charge and leges and experiment stations, and under our present system of protection to native industries it becomes a right that agriculture should receive its share, which cannot be given in any practicable way in any other manner than by giving every facility to farmers to make their industry as productive and profitable as

The greatest need of the farmers of the present time is a thorough education. Agriculture is based on a vast system of Agriculture is based on a vast system of scientific knowledge which is to be acquired not only through well conducted agricultural journals but by means of technical schools for the young. The schools lay the foundation which the agricultural press must be constantly building upon and enlarging; and the existing colleges need be made more efficient. The new appropriation of \$15,000 annually for each college, with an increase of \$1,000 yearly until the amount reaches \$25,000, is thus a just recognition by the Government of what is a pressing need of the farmers.

THE STOCK RANCH.

for months and sometimes a year. They appear dull and stupid, stand with their beads up and eyes wide open, but show no desire to keep with the flock. They grow poor and weak and finally die with the appearance of having starved to death. As there is but little hope of saving a sheep that shows these symptoms from any cause the best way is to kill them and see that they are deeply buried; or, if medicines are to be tried, put the patient in a pen where the excrement can be seraped up and destroyed. Turkeys are frequently troubled with tape worms and show about the same symptoms as sheep, but they are more likely to get rid of them and recover, and if they ren over the sheep pasture may apread the trouble in that way.

Impure Water for Stock. through a mill, grading it so as to take out about half, which would be large, plump kernels. The smaller grain was selded to the stock on the farm. The water appropriate the survey of the State Board of Health, has recently had sent half, which would be harryard of a Maine dairyman. From it comes the water supply for all the stock on the farm. The water approach size at the stock of the stoc smaller grain was sold at the mill, sold at the mill, peared clear to look at, yet when and the mill, at present, says T.

B. Leroy, in Rural worst specimen which has yet been received. Five-one-thousandth parts of ammonia would ordinarily be enough to ammonia would ordinarily be enough to the wheat a half with austiclon, and this areachous.

Cannot churn as often as it should be done, that every time you milk add a cupful of new milk to your cream. It seems to freshen the cream, and the butter will be far better and come easier.

THE HOUSEHOLD. the wheat, a half with suspicion, and this specimen con-acre which prom-ises to yield more monia, or in other words was as much ises to vield more than any other worse than water ordinarily suspicious from excess of animonia, as five to 1,300. The question arises whether the milk ness of such milk. This is a matter which is open to discussion. It will illustrate the fact, however, that many farmers are prone to look upon any kind of a water supply as "good enough for the stock." Nothing could be more fallacious. If a bad water supply is a source of disease to men, one need not expect that it will prove otherwise with cattle. The stock on a farm should have as pure water as that used by the family, yet wise how often it is that we find wells dugas was the one above mentioned, close to, or even in the barnyard, and receive ing a large part of its drainage. Car. it

be expected that cattle drinking the pro-

duct of such cesspools as these will be healthy?-Maine Farmer.

Plan of Poultry-House. A plan of a poultry-house has been ent us by Mr. S. Johnson, Indiana the cost of which is \$18 for lumber and \$5 for labor, or total of \$23, It holds 100 fowls. It is 10 feet wide, 6 feet high in front and 4 feet feet at the rear. The house is 33 feet long, having two rooms, each 8 feet



steps for reaching the floor. Underneati is lattice railing, enclosing the under tors. The house can be made of any put in.

Making New Breeds.

It seems to be the craze of both amateur and professional poultrymen to either endeavor to get up a new breed or help boom one just started. It is this Yankee notion for "something new" that causes it. Of what use can it be? When we had the Domittiques, Plymouth Rocks, and Silver Wyandottes, why was it necessary to go further? Have the White Plymouth Rocks eclipsed the Cheap Cled Crusher. original Barreds. Have the White,
Take five or six or more hard wood Black, or Golden Wandottes been able saplings of uniform size, 4 or 5 inches in to put the Silver Laced in the shade? never influenced by the fluctuations of diameter and straight, 6 or 8 feet long; We could thus review the new foreign the market; he always maintains uni 18 inches from each end, bore an inch varieties, but it is useless. There are exceptions, however, but they are few. We believe the Indian game is a valuable addition, but we see no use of the White Langshan. A new breed should prove themselves more meritorious than those already established. When they fail to do that, we have no further use for them. The other day a prominent fancy poultryman told us he had a new breed-the Dominique Minorca, but he admitted they were no better than the Black or White Minorca. Granting that they might create a boom, would not a swindle soon occur? Would not the won. And so we could continue for some time. When the speculator will cease making new breeds, we may be more able to near up to perfection in what we've got, but not before.—Lier Stock and Western Farm Journal.

Mistake in the Poultry Business. The author of the following should have due credit, but it is going the rounds

credited to an "exchange:"

To think that a man who has never been able to make a living at anything else-who has failed in everything elsecan go into the poultry business and make a "grand success" of it.

To try to keep 100 fowls through the
winter in a house that is none too large

for half that number. To neglect to provide comfortable winter quarters for their poultry.

To waste food by throwing it on the floor instead of feeding in troughs or some other vessel.

To dose well fowls with all sorts of stuff to "keep them well."

To think that any "poultry powders," or any "egg food" in creation, will make your hens lay unless they have proper food, comfortable quarters, and good

care besides. To cram 50 cents worth of drugs down the throat of a sick chicken that wouldn't be worth even a quarter if it was well. To ventilate the poultry house through cracks in the walls and floors and holes in the roof.

To put off until "to-morrow or

to-day

To keep a lot of old hens that are or 4 years old.

To allow the poultry droppings to accumulate in the house for weeks at a

To neglect to supply green food regularly throughout the winter. To give all the waste milk to pigs.

To buy an incubator before you know enough about poultry to set a hen.

To hatch out a lot of chicks in midwinter, or very early spring, unless you have a suitable place in which to raise

THE DAIRY.

Tape Worm in Sheep.

Reports from the West indicate that many sheep, especially lambs, are being killed by tape-worms.

The writer lost several sheep from this cause before it was generally known that sheep were troubled in that way. Lambs sometimes die in a few days after the first symptoms appear, but sheep that have got their growth will linger.

How to Make Milk Pay.

If money making is the object in keeping with Drugs.

Feoling With Drugs.

People "doctor" too much. They like to have some one look at their tongue, feel of their pulse, and look with their pulse, and look with displaying and powders out of the window, forget that have got their growth will linger. How to Make Milk Pay.

another farm near me the milk is all made into lee cream and delivered to regular customers. It is put into cans holding a plat, quark, half-gallon or more; each can put into a pall and packed in ice, so it keeps bleely for several hours after it is delivered. I do not advise every one to rush into this kind of work, but every small town will have numerous families who do not keep a cow, and consequently must buy these things or go without. Many of 'these families are only too glad to make arrangements to take such things on certain days of each week, and by so doing they know what to depend on for the table, and the one who prepares it knows just how much be has sale for. To the one who delivers it in neat shape and promptly according to agreement, there are good prices to be had in almost any small town. Those living near the large cities or towns, of course, have their regular "market days" to help them disposed of such things. While on the subject of milk, let me say to those who cannot churn as often as it should be done, that every time you milk add a cupful of new milk to your cream. It seems

Something About Carpets, Unless carpets have been woven in breadths of the desired length and width for a room, nearly every one getting them ready to put down finds it a diffi-cult matter to keep the edges from frayand before cutting it run a double row of stitching, with the sewing machine, on each side of the line where it is to be cut off. Cut it between the rows of stitching; it can then be bound, ex-hemmed, as desired, and it will not fray or ravel at the ends.

A durable and nice-looking stair-car-

pet may be easily and cheaply made when one is making rag carpet by hav-ing a pretty stripe of dark colors woven, as wide as you wish your stair-carpet to be, alternating with a stripe, say two inches wide, using string, warp, or old yarn instead of rags for filling. When enough to make the length de-

sired has been woven, stitch with the sewing machine twice across each place where the twine or warp has been wove in, cut the stripes apart between the rows of stitching and hem the warp stripe down; then sew the ends of the stripes so formed together, and you will have a stair-carpet that not only looks well but that will wear as long as two of the ordinary kind.

Household Hints. RICE, boiled very dry, is acceptably served with fish instead of potatoes. A small bag of sulphur kept in a

tive to red ants.
SPRAINED ankle has been sured in a hour by showering with hot water poured from a height of a few feet. COMMON washing soda and boiling water should be used to rinse all the waste pipes at least once a week or ter

drawer will prove an absolute preven-

Ir is said that whole cloves put into a chest with woolen goods are a better preventative against moths than cedar shavings, tobacco or camphor. SILVER spoons and forks in daily use

may be kept bright by leaving them in portion as a resort in rainy weather, strong borax water several hours. The W W are windows. E E E are ventila- water should be boiling when they are

FUEL can be saved on ironing day by placing over the irone an old tin bushest or simile, vessel bottom side up. You need a thick iron-holder, lined with paper, to handle them with when heated in this woy. A NICE way to serve mashed potatoes

is to pass them through a sieve, allowing the Lotato to fall in flake-like form into the dish into which it is to be terved. This makes it very light and palatable. It is sometimes called pe potato snow. To CLIAN and restore the elasticity of

cane chair bottoms, couches, etc., turn water and a sponge wash the cane work well, so that it may be well soaked; should it be dirty, you must add soap; let it dra in the air and you will find it as tight and firm as when new, provided the cane is not broken.

A NO. EL experiment which is very simple may give a great deal of pleasur to friend; who are of an inquiring mind. The materials are all easily obtained. Pour a pint of boiling water on three leaves of red cabbage cut in small pieces; let it stand an hour or more, and strain. Prepare hree tumblers on a table. In one put six drops of vinegar, another a Dominique Leghorns be used to catch good in ghor habity and the white Leg-borns put their best foot forward and poer about the same amount in won. And so we could continue for each glass, and your guests will be surprised to see the first red, second green, and the shird blue.—National Stockman and Farner.

The Expanding Power of lea. Mr. Bergh has drawn attention to the powerful agency exerted by ice in sever-ing rocks, of which he gives a striking instance on the Aalesund, of West Norway, where a low ledge rising out in the fjord is all that remains of one extensive seld promontory, which in the year 1717 was suddenly blown up and precipitated into the water by the force of ice within the interstices of the stone The winter had been mild, and during capid thaw a considerable stream had welled up from the ice-covered summit of the fjæld, and carried its waters into every esevice of the rock, when a sudden change of wind brought about a sharp frost, which turned the descending waters of the newly-formed stream into ice, arresting their course within the interstices of the rock. The result was the explosion of the entire mass of the field below the outbreak of the stream, and its projection from a hight of more than 500 feet, into the neighboring fjord, which engulfed the whole of the promontory with its cultivated fields and farmsteads. Simultaneously with the disappearance of the land be-low the surface of the fjord a huge put off until "to-morrow or next the things that ought to be done the opposite shore, carrying with it chors, boat rafts and numerous To feed one kind of food 365 days in a other objects which had lain at the bottom. The disturbance extended a mile beyond the point at which the land was submerged, and the waters, in retreating, carried with them a wooden church which had stood fifty feet above the fjord, besides sweeping away all the fishing boats for two miles and a half. Before this occurrence, which was attended by loss of life to about a score of persons, the headland had been much resorted to on account of the halibut which abounded in the neigh-berhood, but since that period, the fish have never returned, a circumstance which, according to local popular be-lief, is due to the covering up by the in-falling rock of certain submarine cavi-

FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR IN-TEREST TO THEM.

What Children Have Done, What They Are Doing and What They Should Do to Pass Their Calidhood Days.

A Well-Trained Fi-1 One must prepare the fish himself by blowing out an egg, then the body of the fish is cut from a piece of flannel

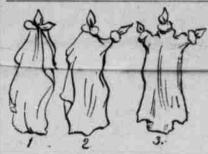
of the fish is cut from a piece of flannel and the two pieces are sewed together in the manner shown in our cut. The little pocket thus obtained is filled with a few grains of shot to give it necessary weight. One of the holes in the egg-shell is closed up with sealing wax. with sealing wax, while the other is left open. Two eyes are made with a red or black pencil on either side of this little opening, and a WELL-TRAINED the shell, which is rism. the head of the fish, is fastened with

the head of the fish, is fastened with sealing wax to the body of flannel.

The fish is now completed and we can proceed to show how smart and obedient he is. A glass with a broad mouth, a fruit jar for instance, is filled with water, the fish is put in and the opening of the jar closed with a piece of bladder or rubber. By laving one's hand on the bladder and at the same time bidding the fish to go to the bottom of the water, it will immediately do so. Commanding it to come to the do so. Commanding it to come to the

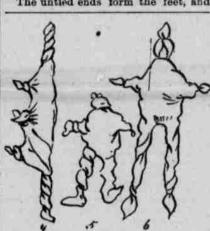
top again, it will respond just as promptly. "How can this be?" the incredulous reader will ask. The first time we simply press upon the bladder by which the air between it and the surface of the water is compressed. The pressure caused the water to enter into the shell through the little hole, and the body of the fish becomes heavier and sinks to the bottom. As soon as the pressure is relinquished the water flows out of the shell, the fish esumes its natural weight and returns to the surface.

A Bandkerchief Doll. Here are some sketches of a daucing figure that can be made of a pocket handkerchief: Figs. 1, 2, and 3 show how the head



and hands are formed, the head by a knot in the middle and the hands by knots at the upper corners. Then the two untied corners are held in hands, and she handkerchief rapidly revolved to form Fig. 4.

The untied ends form the feet, and



it will be easy for any one with a few minutes' practice to form the figure. It is made to dance by a thread from side to side of the room, as shown in Fig. 6.

You're nothing but a constant care! Such habits I must try and cure: This time you'll get a scolding sure. Of course you're old enough to know (How many times I've told yo so!) It's very wrong to run away. Besides, it wasn't nice to say That Maud and Ethel teased you too. For shame! A doll as big as you!

Dear me! this muddy stain. I gness.
Will spoil your dotted muslin dress.
I have to put it in the tub
And wash, and wring, and scrub, and rut
l'erhaps you weren't all to blame.
But you were careless, just the same.
I might have dropped you in the same.
I might have dropped you in the sand
That time I heard the circus band:
And Rover ran—he heard it, too—
And possibly he stepped on you.
Oh, if he did, why, then, you see,
I was the careless one, maybe.
To scold myself will never do;
But then—too bad I scolded you!
—Youth's Companion.

A Little Thief. Mrs. Plumb, across the alley, thinks her yellow cat, Buff, the most knowing cat in the world. I begin to think

so, too.

I was sitting at my up-stairs window
this morning when the milkman came
and left milk in a bowl on the table on

Mrs. Plumb's back porch.

Buff was sunning himself under the table, and never opened his eyes till the milkman was gone. Then, as quick as a wink, he hopped on the ta-ble and began lapping the milk. often stopping to look around at the window, as though he feared his mistress might Two or three times he seemed to

think he heard her coming out, and he jumped down and curled himself under the table as if he were asleep. But no one came out, so he hopped up

He ate till he had enough, evidently, then he jumped down, washed himself, and lay down to sleep. Just then his

mi tress came out.

She looked sharply at the milk, as she took it up, and then at Buff. And would you believe it? That cat opened his eyes and began to stretch and yawn as though he had been asleep a week, then followed her into the house, mewing to be fed!

Later in the day, when my window was open, I heard Mrs. Plumb say to her husband: "We must get a new milkman. He chested us shamefully this morning."
Buff was near by, and it seemed to me he looked as though he understood—but he said never a word. Wasn't

it too bad ?- Youth's Companion. THE bigger the pocket-book the IT TAKES A STEADY HAND.

Searing a Hook and Indder Truck Not E say Work. "Perhaps you think it an easy thing to steer a fire truck; so it is—when you know how," said a gray haired fire laddle the other day, as he nimbly vanited out of his lofty seat on the tail of the truck after returning from a false alarm a few

ocks away. blocks away.

"There are practically two men on the truck: the man who drives and the man who steers," continued the veteran. "I've done both duties now for more than ten years, and fatter myself that I know something about them, but I think that the steerer has the harder ob of the two."

It is probable that any one who has thought of the matter at all has come to the same conclusion, for the deftness with which a hook and ladder truck is swung around sharp corners, in its mad race to a fire, is something to be wondered at by the onlookers. at by the onlookers.

The truc's keelf is about forty fee

long, and carries from six to eight exten-sion and several life saving ladders, the longest of the former projecting out be-hind about ten feet. The truck is drawn by three strong and fleet horses, which are driven by a man sitting on a high seat in front. The members of the com pany find standing room on the low plat-form which runs along either side of the truck below the body of the conveyance, while at the extreme end sits the steerer away up in the air. You scarcely see the men between for looking at the driver and his coad uter at the other end. The latter has his hand on a big wheel like an enormous brake on a freight car. or which he keeps his hands firmly closed. Meanwhile his eyes are on the dr ver He sees the driver turn a corner, and he is ready in an instant. If his eye was not true and his hand brawny and steady the unwieldy vehicle would be dashed into a lamp-post or even into a building

in a twinkling.

But the sicerer knows his business. At just the critical moment he turns his iron wheel this way or that way, and the heavy wheels of the truck, which answers to his touch as the ship answers. her helm, barely touch the curb and in a moment swing into a direct line with the forward wheels, and the machine dashes on until the same dangerous maneuver is repeated at the next corner.

Every fireman connected with the sev

eral hoo's and laider companies is taught both to drive and to steer, but in some way the duties are apt to devolve upon the most competent in the company, and so it is that one man or another comes to do the same work year after year, and good work gains for him a reputation for his specialty. Beginners are taught their deties in that direction by haudling the truck on the returns from fires, and little by little learn skill from experience. New York News.

A Choice List of Summer Resurts. In the lake regions of Wisconsin, North-ern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and the two Inkotas there are hundreds of charmis localities pre-eminently fitted for summ homes. Among the following selected list are names familiar to many of our reader as the perfection of Northern summer re-sorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of sorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of Interest are within a short distance from Chicago or Milwaukee, and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of c vilization" that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest roads in the Northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Bailway, and Milwaukee and Northers Railway, and Milwaukee and Northers Railway. and Milwaukee and Northern Railroad:
Occasionowog, Wis Class Jake Loss
Minocqua, Wis Lakee Okoboli, Iowa
Wankesha, Wis Spirlt Lake, Iowa.

Paimyra. Wis. Frontenac. Minn.
Tomahawk Lakes, Lake Minnetonka,
Wis. Minn.
Lakeside, Wis. Ortonville, Minn.
Kilbourn City. Wis. Prior Lake. Minn.

(Delis of the Wisconsin.)

Beaver Dam. Wis.
Madison, Wis.
Delavan. Wis.
Sparta. Wis.
Pewaukee, Wis.
Wassenker Wis.
Prior Lake. Minn.
Lake Madison, So.
Dakota.
Dakota.
Eikhart Lake, So.
Dakota.
Eikhart Lake, Wisconscon, Mich Ontonagon, Mich. Mackinaw, Mich. Marquette, Mich. Mackinaw, Mich.
For detailed information, apply to any
coupon ticket agent, or send stamp for a
free illustrated tourist folder, to Geo. H.
Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, III.

JOHN ANDERSON, of Hastings, Mo. recently removed three hard, flinty stones from a gathering back of the lower jaw of a fine mare which he purchased in Kansas last spring. The largest of the stones measures 1½ by ½ inches, and the other about one half that size. The gathering commenced two years ago.

EDITH (solfloquizing)-I'm so glad he proposes by letter. No fuss—no helping him on—and plenty of time to run down to papa's office and look him up in Bradstreet's before I give him an answe

"The normal life, well being, and happi-are the words of Lydia E. Pinkham, and they are true.

It's a mighty cowardly man who hasn't the courage to advise another with the toothache to have it yanked

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25e

## Good as Gold

Fo enthusiastic are thousands or people over the benefits derived from Hood's flaresparilia, that they can hardly flad words to express their confidence in and gratitude for this medicine. "Worth its weight and gratitude for this medicine, of these warm

If you are in need of a good medicine to purify your blood, build up your strength, cure despensia, or create an appetite, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. N.B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only G. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Prank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds and he

with colds, and he Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumptionhis stomach. When-

ever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."



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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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